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A [Article]

SELF-ARRANGEMENT Vs BIBLIOGRAPHICAL USE

S R RANGANATHAN AND T RANGANATHAN

[States classification as a means of arranging books in a helpful sequence and mechanising that arrangement, first advocated by the Decimal Classification. Points out to the changed concept of classification as applied to micro-documents and calls for the use of one and the same scheme for macro-classification as well as for micro-classification.]

1 Shelf-Arrangement as First Purpose

At the beginning of classification-practice, conventional books alone were classified. Classification was conceived by DC mainly as a means for arranging the books of a library in a helpful sequence and to restore to its proper place any book taken out for use or other reasons. The designer of DC had intended it for arranging also "Notes in scrapbooks and index rerums, references to all these items, and indeed any literary material in any form" [D1]. However, the present editors of DC have categorically announced the purpose of DC to be only the first of the above mentioned ones. Indeed they say "The latest (16th) full edition of DC was prepared as a shelf classification, which could meet the needs of general libraries of any size though not necessarily those of special libraries ...it is not intended for use for deep bibliographic analysis" [C1]

2 Macro and Micro Documents

In the world of classification "Book" is now replaced by "Document". The latter is a generic term to denote books, parts of books, and contributions to periodical publications, symposia and other form of composite books. For convenience, the conventional book is called Macro Document. It is said to embody Macro thought. A part of a book or a contribution is said to embody Micro thought. It is itself called Micro Document. This movement was initiated by FID (International Federation for Documentation) as early as 1895. The importance of classifying even micro thought has been highlighted since World War II by the need for the prevention of dissipation of the research potential of the world, due to unintended and unwanted repetition of any piece of investigation—this itself often being due to ignorance of the same thought having been already developed elsewhere. To emphasise this, the classification of micro documents is denoted by the term "Depth Classification". In contradiction, the classification sufficient for classifying conventional books or macro documents is called Basic Classification.

3 Depth Classification as Proliferation of Basic Classification

Aesthetics and the Law of Parsimony would urge that Basic Classification and Depth Classification should not be independent of each other.

Depth Classification should be got out of Basic Classification by the necessary amount of proliferation. Reciprocally Basic Classification should be capable of the proliferation leading to Depth Classification. Apart from aesthetics and the Laws of Parsimony, there is a practical reason for making Depth Classification merely proliferated Basic Classification. For it is by no means easy to say where Basic Classification ends and Depth Classification begins.

31 SHIFTING BOUNDARY LINE

The boundary line between them is not at all sharp; nor is it a fixed one; it goes on shifting with time. As time advances, conventional books begin to embody even what was originally passing for micro-thought, embodied only the micro-documents. This gradual shift in the universe of documents can be easily perceived by comparing the extension of the thought-content and the amount of its proliferation in the conventional books say of 1875, 1900, 1925 and 1950. This shift emphasises that Depth Classification of one period may itself figure as the Basic Classification of a later period. It is, therefore, necessary that a classification scheme should be so designed that it is equally suited for Basic Classification as well as for Depth Classification.

4 Escapism

To have two different schemes for these two purposes at any epoch is wrong. It is nothing more than escapism unmindful of the difficulties thereby caused to the reading public—generalist as well as specialist—for whose benefit after all classification is designed. Viewed from this angle, the editors of DC are doing a wrong to the resilience of the genius of the inventor of DC. For they say "It is not intended to be used for deep Bibliographic analysis....we should like to point out that the use of mixed notation and the punctuation mark other than decimal point, the grafting on to DC *base numbers* (Basic Classification) or expansions and adaptations constructed according to faceted or other unauthorised (?) patterns, are not in accord with Decimal Classification principles. Take DC or leave it, but pray do not tamper with it and then call us to account for the dissatisfaction you find in the results". [C2] What a family resemblance to the attitude of the professional priesthood with its inexorable bigotry, narrowness, and sabre-rattling!

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Note: 1 Column 1 gives the reference number given in the text.

2 Column 2 gives the number of the section in the text containing the reference.

C1 Sec 01 Custer B A. Mr Phillips. (*Lib Association record*; 62; 1960; 407)

C2 Sec 04 *Ibid.*

D1 Sec 01 Dewey M: *Decimal classification with relative index*; ed 16; V I; 29.

B [Article]

INITIATION OF A FRESHMAN AT THE UNIVERSITY LEVEL

H C JAIN

[Defines initiation. Makes out a case for initiation of students undergoing higher education in the universities of India. Suggests a practicable method of initiation and enumerates the steps necessary for it.]

0 Introduction

In India, the educational system functions at three stages—the primary, the secondary and the university stage. At the primary stage, libraries hardly exist. At the secondary stage, however, there are libraries. But because of a wide and varied syllabus, the method of teaching and the organisation of schools, the students are not able to make much use of the libraries. It is only at the university stage that there are organised libraries to cater to the needs of students conscious of educating themselves. Therefore my main concern here is with the university stage where library service has become a part and parcel of education and where initiation of freshers is one of the most important and most neglected factor in library service.

1 Initiation Defined

The dictionary meaning of 'Initiation' is to acquaint with the beginning or to instruct in the rudiments of beginning. Applied to library science, 'Initiation' may be defined, "to acquaint the readers in the rudiments of the library and help them to overcome the difficulties when they begin to make use of the library; the ultimate end in view being the encouragement of readers into the use of reading material available in the library". A parallel example of initiation can be found in the sphere of industry where induction—introduction of the members of an organisation to its practices, policies and purpose, is done. By helping the newcomer to overcome his sense of strangeness, induction does much to put him at ease and to increase his satisfaction at work and also his output.

2 Need

21 EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

The rise in the number of students undergoing higher education has made personal contact between student and teacher, so essential a condition of higher education, difficult. Secondly, the lecturer who also initiates students and guides them as to what they should read has to

take a large number of periods. He is, therefore, not able to keep pace with the vast literature that flows into the libraries every day. As things would happen, the libraries have assumed the responsibility of rendering bibliographical help to students. Libraries—agencies for diffusion and dissemination of knowledge—enable students to stand on their own for their intellectual upbringing.

Thirdly, with every increase in the already vast literature in every field of knowledge, it is not possible for the teachers, researchers and students to keep themselves abreast of current literature. Again the shift in emphasis from macro-literature to micro-literature, has made the task all the more difficult. But this is because of a lacuna that exists between the readers and the material that flows into the library and hence in the communication of knowledge to its community of readers comprising both who add to it and those who make use of it. This lacuna is a link between the two—the reader and the material. This link is initiation by the librarian, who can keep abreast the readers of nascent thought in different fields of knowledge as well instill an awareness of the relevance of reading material. Hence the importance of initiation to bridge the gap between readers and the material is unquestionable.

22 INITIATION THROUGH GUIDES AND POSTERS

Most of the libraries illuminate their readers by the supply of a carefully worded and a detailed guide to the use of the library *i.e.*, *Guide to Harvard libraries*; *Your library guide*—Introduction to the University of Chicago Library; *Guide to the collections*—British Library of Political and Economic Science, London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London. But still then the readers are not vouchsafed because they hardly care to read the guide. Moreover, the supply of guides too, is more a practice of the West than that of the East. Although every library displays posters like "If you cannot find what you want, the librarian will be glad to help you"; "Ask for the help of the librarian where you find difficulty in using the library"; but the readers hardly seek the help of the librarian and offer him an opportunity to be glad. So it can be concluded that these guides and posters do not initiate readers. Obviously, therefore, there is a need for personal initiation of freshers to the university into the use of the library. The librarian can, then, bring them home the idea behind these guides and posters.

23 INITIATION IN THE PAST

If we have a peep into the past, we find that initiation was totally absent. Libraries acted as repositories for books or as archives. Libraries were interpreted as places for collection of books not for 'use' but for

'preservation' and inheritance from generation to generation. Besides, there were also not qualified and trained librarians to run the libraries with the result that the present generation could not become library minded and library conscious.

24 INITIATION AT PRESENT

Coming to the present age, we find that there is an increasing awareness of library service. There are qualified and trained librarians who have devised and are devising mechanical techniques like classification, cataloguing and documentation have made a big headway and India has achieved leadership through her original contributions. by Dr S R Ranganathan—a pioneer in the field of library science in India. However, the human techniques—Reference Service and Initiation of Freshmen—techniques for directly helping the readers have not yet been pressed into service in our libraries. As one librarian has observed, "None will deny the importance of technical processes. But to make them the be-all and end-all of library service is stretching their usefulness too far. The main work of the librarian should start after he has accessioned, classified and catalogued the books. That work is individual guidance, reference work (in all its aspects), bibliographical work and meeting readers in small groups. Many other techniques of selling the library to the reader and helping them can be evolved depending upon local conditions."¹

4 Initiation and Laws of Library Science

The Five Laws of Library Science enunciated by Dr S R Ranganathan have got an important bearing on initiation of readers into the use of the library.

The First Law of library science "Books are for use", makes it a duty of the librarian to establish a link between the readers and the reading material and make them know the way in which the library has to be used. This is possible only when readers are initiated before they begin to make use of the library. When the initiated readers begin to use the library, it enables the librarian to find "Every reader his or her book" and "Every book its reader" thus satisfying the Second and the Third Law. Once the ball has been set rolling, it saves the time of the readers in making use of the library and of the staff in promoting the use of the library, thus satisfying the Fourth Law "Save the time of the reader as well as of the staff."

The Fifth Law of library science—"A library is a growing organism" means growth in the number of readers using the library and in the reading material added to the library. This two-way growth should be accompanied by the corresponding increase in the use of the reading material available in the library. "Of all aspects of library operation, use is one of the most difficult to evaluate. If use be defined as circulation

and user as registrant, one can readily determine from the library's records how many books have been borrowed from the library in a given period and how many persons have registered. Emphasis, however, should be laid on the provision and availability of serious books and encouragement of their use, circulation totals as such cannot reflect the extent to which such a goal is attained. The unimportance of circulation count is clearly seen in relation to academic and scholarly libraries."²

To cope with this two-way growth of the library and maintain its efficiency as well, the library has to adopt complex devices. These complex devices in their turn require initiation of readers.

4 Practicable Method

Staff limitation in libraries and problem of assembling students prevent librarians to initiate all the readers in the library premises throughout the year except for individual cases who are initiated while they are making use of the library and those who approach for the librarian's help. A practicable method, would be for the librarian to take upon himself the task of initiating freshers to the university and its constituent colleges in the first academic term. The librarian should give lectures on the topic, "How to use your library" or "Know your library". The next step should be to divide the readers into small groups and show them round the library so that they can understand the structure and functioning of the library and see with their own eyes what they have heard through their ears in the lecture.

This will :

- 1 Save the time of the library staff in the task of initiation as well initiate more readers in a better way ;
- 2 Enable readers to understand and appreciate the mechanical techniques in use in the library, however complex and complicated they are ;
- 3 Enable readers to make an intensive use of the library ; and
- 4 Inculcate in readers what Dr Ranganathan calls 'Library ethics and hygiene'.

5 Steps in Initiation

51 INITIATION INTO THE FUNCTIONAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE LIBRARY

The first step is to introduce readers with the various sections like Circulation Section, Periodical Section, Reference Section, and the service each one of them gives.

Next the reader should be explained the special meaning and the exact connotation of the technical terminology used in the library such as *Stack Room*—where the book collection of the library is kept, *Open Access and Closed Access*—lest the reader should think that open access resources are all that the library has. Also necessary to explain to the readers are the various *Sequences of Collection*—General, Textbooks,

Reference and Rare Books sequence and their respective symbols, location and issue facilities. The readers should be explained why the library has felt the need to introduce these different sequences and their corresponding loan periods. This is particularly important in college and university libraries where all the readers need to read the same text books and reference books. It is, however, not possible to provide a copy for every reader. To bring about an equilibrium between supply and demand for books, the library has to create different sequences and introduce different loan periods say overnight, weekly, fortnightly and monthly.

The readers should be informed of the library facility available in neighbouring and other important libraries in the city and how through inter-library loan service, the library can procure for them the material not available in their own library. This will also enable the library to augment its resources and thereby the librarian can enrich the library through suggestions from readers.

52 INITIATION INTO THE SCHEME OF CLASSIFICATION IN USE

Classification is a *sin-gua-non* for mechanical arrangement of documents in a library. As far as subject approach goes, classification measures multi-dimensional space on a straight line. On the other hand, classification is the weakest point of the readers. This is because of two reasons. Firstly most of the readers are ignorant of a scheme of classification; and secondly of the various schemes of classification in use in different libraries. Prominent among the schemes of classification in use in Indian libraries are the Dewey Decimal Classification and Dr Ranganathan's analytico-synthetic Colon Classification. So initiation into the scheme of classification is very essential, and should include the following points:

- 1 The readers should be explained the Main Class Number of different subjects of the Universe of knowledge.
- 2 After ascertaining the specific subject, the librarian should enumerate the schedule and various sub-divisions of the specific subject.
- 3 The readers should be explained the connecting symbols used in the scheme of classification and their respective positions in the arrangement of documents.
- 4 The readers should be explained a few constructed Class Numbers and may be shown how the Class Number of the document is co-extensive with the thought-content of the document.
- 5 The readers should be explained the term Call Number—Class Number plus Book Number plus Collection Number—and its importance in mechanisation of arrangement of books on the shelf.
- 6 Finally the readers should be taken to stack room and shown the arrangement of books on the shelf where they lie arranged in a helpful sequence. This way, the readers can be communicated the principle of APUPA.

53 INITIATION INTO THE CONSULTATION OF THE CATALOGUE

Generally the readers are not aware of the existence of the library catalogue which shows the resources of the library and where they lie arranged under different sequences. Hence the readers need be made aware of the existence of the library catalogue. Also, the readers should be told the various approaches (Author, Subject, Series and Editor etc) which a catalogue satisfies. Besides, the readers should be explained the cataloging practices and conventions in use in libraries. They should include :

1 The reader should be told whether the library has the Dictionary Catalogue or the Classified Catalogue consisting of a Classified Part and an Alphabetical Part.

2 The readers should be explained the structure of the Main Entry and how added entries are derived from the complete information provided therein.

3 The readers should be explained the librarian's distinction between personal and corporate authorship. This distinction is not generally made by readers in the library.

4 The practice of inversion of personal names should be brought home to the readers. They need be explained the distinction between surname and forename and why the surname is used as the entry element. Similarly they should be shown how the corporate author headings are coined. Concrete examples will deliver the goods.

5 The readers should be explained how the subject approach is satisfied through Class Index Entries or Subject Analyticals. The Chain Procedure worked out with the help of an example can make the readers know, how subject headings are derived for each book. The readers should also be told how they can find the material on a specific subject in the Classified Part of the Catalogue with the help of Class Index Entries in case of Classified Catalogue and in the alphabetical part itself with the help of Subject Analyticals in the case of a Dictionary Catalogue.

6 The readers should also be told of the existence of added entries i.e. Book Index Entries and Cross Reference Index Entries.

54 INITIATION INTO THE RULES OF THE LIBRARY

It is absolutely essential to bring home to the reader the rules of the library. It is expedient to interpret the rules before the readers break them unknowingly. They should be particularly told the rules regarding working hours, holidays, loan rules and transfer of readers tickets. They should be told the way of presenting the book for issue—the date label thrown open and a readers ticket placed on it—and the great advantage of standing in a queue both at the entrance and the exit gates. The readers have to be reminded that the library is not a gossip room or place for discussion. As the library is a place for individual study and research, they are expected to maintain an atmosphere of quiet and dignity.

In university and college libraries, mutilation of books is quite common. The readers should be convinced against the continuance of such a practice because it might deprive the future readers of the

library from using these documents. Besides mutilation, the readers should be discouraged to continue the habit of marking and dogearing of documents they read. This is absolutely necessary in college and university libraries where the future readers have also to read the same books and articles in journals and might not be easily replaceable or might go out of print.

55 INITIATION INTO THE CONSULTATION OF REFERENCE BOOKS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Reference Books form the basic and the quickest source of information and therefore, have to be consulted frequently by the readers. Knowledge of their scope and reliability will save much time and trouble, and every student should acquire some skill in the 'art of finding out,' this can be achieved if the readers are lead to use the right reference books and find the requisite information themselves.

Bibliographies, though of recent origin have become an essential tool of Reference Librarians. The readers, on the other hand, are not aware of the existence of various bibliographies in the library and the technique of consulting them. They should be told that literature which, otherwise, lies scattered in different documents has been brought together and arranged in a helpful sequence. The readers will also like to see a few references before actually starting their reading. This will save the time of the readers as well they get enough and upto-date material for consultation.

6 Future

The creation of a library consciousness in India is the ultimate responsibility of the library profession. If initiation is started, we can conceive of a society where the academicians, the bureaucrats, the legislators and the industrialists are already oriented into the use of the library. They, then, can make better use of their libraries. This will on the one hand, save much of their precious time and on the other hand, relieve the librarian to give them better service. This will also let the libraries in the country grow along right lines. So 'Initiation' is a means to inculcate library consciousness in the Indian community. Also in this way, the librarians can make their share of contribution in the general renaissance of India thereby creating a fairly favourable public opinion much needed to foster library movement in the country. Therefore, the project—Initiation of a Freshman—be assigned top priority in the future development of university education in India and should also form part of the syllabi of General Education course lately introduced in some of our universities.

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—:O:—

C [Article]

ANALYTICO-SYNTHETIC CLASSIFICATION AND DOCUMENTATION

T S RAJAGOPALAN

[Explains an analytico-synthetic classification and its utility for documentation. Demonstrates the working of the classification in eight steps. Gives the genesis, analysis and synthesis of the classification with its manifold advantages.]

O Introduction

Classification is the fundamental basis of the process of documentation. Rapid changes in the pattern of knowledge and the complex nature of micro-thought demand the use of a classified documentation list for retrieval of information. No arrangement other than a minutely classified one, backed by an alphabetical index, can effectively help an enquirer to find his document. At the documentation level, an article has usually several facets. The specific subject of a micro document is not made up of a single isolate but of many. In all the techniques used for retrieving documents by subjects, whether alphabetical subject indexing, or classification, analysing a subject into its isolate is therefore necessary. Only an analytico-synthetic classification can bring together the various isolates of a specific subject in a helpful sequence expressive of their relations.

1 What of Analytico-Synthetic Classification

For arranging the entries of a documentation list in a helpful filiationary sequence, the thought-content of every document should be analysed into fundamental constituent isolate ideas in the idea plane. This analysis leads to facets and phases. In the notational plane the facets are translated into basic and isolate numbers. Thereafter, the class number is got by synthesising the numbers with the appropriate connecting symbols. A scheme of classification using these steps is called an analytico synthetic classification.

11 DEMONSTRATION

STEP 0 RAW TITLE

"Contribution to our knowledge of ecology of Indian graminaceous plants."

STEP 1 EXPRESSIVE TITLE

Ecological 'studies in Botany' of graminaceous plants 'in' India
'upto 1950's.'

STEP 2 KERNEL TITLE

Ecology Botany Gramineae India 1950

STEP 3 ANALYSIS

| <i>Symbolic language</i> | <i>Natural language</i> | <i>Focus</i> | <i>Isolate number</i> |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| (BC) | Basic class | Botany | I |
| [P] | Personality | Gramineae | 786 |
| [E] | Energy | Ecology | 5 |
| [S] | Space | India | 44 |
| [T] | Time | upto 1950's | N5 |

STEP 7 SYNTHESIS

I 786 : 5. 44. N5

STEP 8 VERIFICATION

Note 1 The result of the facet-analysis is as follows :

I (BC) 786 [P] 5 [E] 44 [S] N5 [T]

Note 2 Digit by digit interpretation is as follows:

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| I | Botany |
| I7 | Monocotyledon |
| I78 | Glumineae |
| I786 | Gramineae |
| I786 : | (False link) |
| I786 : 5 | Ecology of Gramineae |
| I786 : 5 . | (False link) |
| I786 : 5 . 4 | Ecology of Gramineae in Asia |
| I786 : 5 . 44 | Ecology of Gramineae in India |
| I786 : 5 . 44 . | (False Link) |
| I786 : 5 . 44 . N | Ecology of Gramineae in India upto 20th century |
| I786 : 5 . 44 . N5 | Ecology of Gramineae in India upto 1950's |

This is equivalent to the expressive title of the document.

12 GENESIS OF ANALYTICO-SYNTHETIC CLASSIFICATION

Among the well known schemes of classification, the Colon Classification is the closest known approximation today to an analytico-synthetic classification. The Universal Decimal Classification has also many features of an analytico-synthetic classification though not to the same extent as the Colon Classification. The Colon Scheme invented in India and published about 25 years ago, quite unaware of the many analytico-synthetic features of the Universal Decimal Classification, exhibited from the start the division of subjects into facets. Analysis of subjects into

facets is the very foundation of an analytico-synthetic scheme of classification. This, however, remained in the unconscious level in the first and second editions of *Colon classification* and was brought to the conscious level only in the publication *Library classification: Fundamentals and procedure* in the year 1944. It was only in this work that the concept of Fundamental Categories—Personality, Matter, Energy, Space and Time—was postulated for the first time. Analysis of subject was made explicit by rules in the later works.

2 HOW OF ANALYTICO-SYNTHETIC CLASSIFICATION

21 ANALYSIS

In analytico-synthetic classification, the thought-content of a document is first analysed into its fundamental constituent elements in the idea plane. Instead of constructing from the universe of knowledge one vast tree of knowledge, the facet analysis first groups the terms into facets. The facet formula given for each basic class in the earlier editions of *Colon classification* was thought to be adequate to analyse the thought-content of a document. Since 1956, the practical work on depth classification has come to be based on a set of postulates and principles. The postulational approach to depth classification is discussed in detail by Dr S R Ranganathan¹. The application of the postulates and principles and the methodology of postulational approach have been also demonstrated by him in a recent article². A set of eight postulates was enunciated for the idea plane in order to systematically analyse the thought-content of a document into its fundamental constituent isolate ideas. Colon Classification at present postulates five fundamental categories namely Personality, Matter, Energy, Space and Time. As the same fundamental category manifests itself more than once in some subjects, the concept of Rounds and Levels was also postulated.

211 SEQUENCE OF ARRANGEMENT

The fact analysis next introduces the problem of sequence in which the facets are to be arranged. The facet formulæ prescribed in the earlier editions of *Colon classification* were found to be inadequate and unhelpful to classify micro-thought. Uncertain sequence fixed more by flair, than by reasoning, resulted in inconsistencies in some places. These questions were pursued further and finally led to the postulate of Decreasing Concreteness in the arrangement of facets. The subjects will as a result be arranged in ascending sequence of the concreteness of their thought-contents. The five fundamental categories themselves fall in the following sequence of decreasing concreteness—Personality, Matter, Energy, Space and Time.

22 SYNTHESIS

In the notational plane, the facets analysed in the idea plane should be represented by their facet or isolate numbers as the case may be. A

class number is then synthesised with appropriate connecting symbols. The earlier editions of *Colon classification* used ":" as the only connecting symbol between two consecutive facets of any kind whatever. With the introduction of facet analysis, distinct connecting symbols were provided for the different fundamental categories. They were " ; ; . . " for Personality, Matter, Energy, Space and Time respectively. Their ordinal values lie between 'zero and a.' The purpose of distinct connecting symbols is manifold. They help to avoid homonyms among class numbers. They act as both connecting and separating symbols. They also play the role of indicating the fundamental categories. They secure helpful sequence for arranging the facets. A set of nine postulates as applicable to Colon Classification was enunciated for work in the notational plane. The postulates for the notational plane have to depend upon the particular scheme of classification.

3 Why of Analytico-Synthetic Classification

In an enumerative classification scheme ready-made class numbers are given by the classificationist himself. No classification scheme can comprehend all the units of knowledge of past, present and future and provide schedules for each of them. An enumerative scheme therefore fails in depth classification & in the classification of subjects of great intension or depth. On the other hand an analytico-synthetic classification does not attempt to enumerate all possible classes. It does not give ready-made class numbers for subjects. It gives schedules only for the basic classes and the isolates of various categories. Thus it resorts to enumeration only at deeper levels. The schedule part is therefore extremely thin. It is like a dictionary of words and phrases. In an analytico-synthetic classification, the classifier himself has to construct the class numbers. It may be enough for him to confine his search only to one or two pages of the schedule to find the constituent numbers. On account of the needed isolates being found in a page or two the number of occasions for referring to the entries in the alphabetical index is negligibly small. But the potential vocabulary of the analytico-synthetic classification is vast—much vaster than that of an enumerative scheme. As any number of combination of facets is possible, it has the capacity for classifying any specific subject of the universe of knowledge that may be thrown in future in addition to those of past and present.

4 Purpose of Analytico-Synthetic Classification

The purpose of classification is manifold and Dr S R Ranganathan mentions seven of them in his article "Postulational approach to classification". A classification scheme employing analytico synthetic techniques may be able to achieve the purposes whereas enumerative schemes can hardly attempt to fulfil them.

41 HELP TO READERS

Reasoning from different angles encourages one to understand the diverse disciplines in the universe of knowledge and the inter-relation between them. The method of classificatory analysis into fundamental categories will also prove helpful for extracting information from the stock of recorded knowledge as it is for feeding information into it. A monolithic classification cannot provide equal facility.

42 HELP TO CLASSIFIER

With the prescribed analysis in the idea plane, the classifier is almost able to mechanically break the thought-content of a document into its facets. The class number is then constructed by synthesising the different facets. The work of classifying is no longer a matter of hit or miss as is usually the case with an enumerative scheme.

43 HELP TO REFERENCE LIBRARIAN

Very often a reference librarian is confronted with readers who are not in a position to name their subject precisely. The analytico-synthetic classification helps the reference librarian and the reader in the exact enunciation of the specific subject. In the process of categorising terms, many of the redundancies of the various terms that occur first in the mind of the reader will be gradually eliminated and the exact terms will suggest themselves. The reference librarian has no longer the need to depend on uncertain subject flair.

44 HELP FOR EXPLORING FALLOW REGION

A classification scheme should be able to provide reception of newly emerging units of knowledge and place them among the already known specific subjects in a helpful position. This implies the existence of vacant numbers for fitting the new subjects. The vacant numbers show out the fallow regions in the universe of knowledge. An analytico-synthetic classification is therefore helpful to some extent to bring under cultivation subjects without sufficient literary warrant.

45 HELP IN BOOK SELECTION

A library using the analytico-synthetic classification has the advantage of making a balanced selection of reading materials.

46 HELP IN HANDLING THE NUMBERS

Building class numbers by analytico-synthetic classification schemes with breaks at every facet and a distinct connecting symbol for each of them proves to be helpful in assigning, remembering and handling the numbers.

47 HELP IN INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

The diversity of languages used for publishing research records acts as barrier in international communication. If the documents are classified and expressed in expressive individualising class numbers, their thought contents can be easily apprehended irrespective of their languages. Analytico-synthetic classification which has all the techniques necessary for depth classification can minimise to a great extent the language difficulties in international communication.

Documentation today has to solve the pressing problem of organising millions of pieces of micro thought in a helpful sequence. Classification is bound to play its vital role as one of the essential tools for retrieval of information. Only analytico-synthetic schemes can stand the strain of depth classification and face the challenge of the universe of knowledge.

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D [Article]

FESTSCHRIFT TO DR RANGANATHAN

P N KAULA

[Analyses the potentialities and the fate of a genius. Describes Dr Ranganathan a multifaceted genius and the recognition he has received from the Government, national and international organizations, and the specialists all over the world. Mentions the achievements of International conferences regarding Dr Ranganathan's ideas. Describes the creative work of Dr Ranganathan and his distinction as a teacher of library science. States the steps taken in 1951 to present a Festschrift to him and his strong disapproval of it. Mentions the establishment of the Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science and its achievement. Explains the steps taken to present a Jubilee Volume in 1959 and its result. States the idea of celebrating the 71st birthday and presenting a Festschrift to Dr Ranganathan in August 1962. Records the formation of an International Committee, and lists the contributions received all over the world. Appeals for donations to meet the financial implications of establishing Gold Medals in Library Science in some Universities.]

O A Genius and His Fate

A genius is generally recognised after his life time. There have been some great people who were not destined to be recognised by their own people while they were alive. Fortunate are those who attain recognition during their life time. Often, for the recognition of a genius by the people of his own country, a certificate or an encomium from abroad appears to be necessary—and especially for an Indian. This

author remembers what Shri M Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Speaker, Lok Sabha stated on 11 March 1955 when the Delhi Library Association bade farewell to Dr Ranganathan at the Constitution Club, New Delhi. He stated :

"It has been the tradition in this country to look to others to discover our own people. Even though they are discovered, we refuse to recognise them. Tagore was discovered by the West, and now we regard him as the greatest poet of the East; Raman was discovered by the West, and we regard him as the greatest physicist; Ramanujam has been discovered by the West as the greatest mathematician; Ranganathan has been discovered by the West as the greatest librarian, but we still refuse to recognise him. That has been the fate of great men in our country."

01 RECOGNITION BY THE GOVERNMENT

These words are partially true even today. A genius in the library field, having given everything for library cause, is yet to be properly recognised by the profession. The British Government recognised him as early as 1936 by conferring on him the title of "*Rao Sahib*"—the name by which he is popularly mentioned and addressed by his disciples. Our own Government awarded him the distinction of "*Padma Shri*" in 1956 among the very first awards instituted by them. Dr Ranganathan deserved much more and that has yet to come.

I Encomia from Abroad

11 IN WRITINGS

Dr Ranganathan's contributions are unique. In the words of the late Sir Maurice Gwyer, former Vice Chancellor of the University of Delhi and Chief Justice of India :

"He is the Father of Library Science in India and has done more than any other man to make India, as the saying goes, library-conscious. His works cover every field of library science and themselves constitute a library. His reputation as a librarian extends far beyond the borders of his own country and his opinion and advice are valued in all lands where books and libraries are held in honour." [1]

Late H E Bliss—a great name in library profession and himself the author of the Bibliographic Classification—stated that "the erudition, industry, insight and ingenuity of the author (Ranganathan) are truly admirable." [2]

B I Palmer, Education Officer, (British) Library Association, places him "among the immortals of our profession." [3]

Late Berwick Sayers—the first Grammarian of library classification—calls the present Age the "Age of Ranganathan" and says "his name is on the lips and pens of all who are concerned with classification" [4] and not only that, he recognises that :

"If Bliss and Ranganathan owe some trifling things...to me, I owe more to them than I am able to express here." [5]

Dr Donker Duyvis till recently Secretary-General, International Federation for Documentation, has stated while analysing the future of the bibliographic classifications and their unification,

"If we can see one in whom we have confidence he will make a serious attempt to unify, I think it is our wise friend from the East." [6]

Dr Jesse H Shera, Dean, School of Library Service, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio admits that:

"It remained for S R Ranganathan to develop fully the application of Aristotelian principles to the analysis of the structure of recorded information." [7]

Dr Ralph Shaw, Dean, School of Library Service, Rutgers University, and past President of ALA, admits that "Dr Ranganathan's work has opened new minds." [8] Seymour Lubetzky, International Specialist on Cataloguing and Professor of Library Service, Columbia University, New York acknowledges his debt to Dr Ranganathan by saying:

"Like countless others who have benefited from his writings, I am profoundly indebted to him."

A J Wells, Editor, *British national bibliography*, who is a "convinced disciple of Ranganathan" [9] attributes the success of *B N B* to the techniques of Dr Ranganathan. While writing the comments on the *Indian national bibliography*, he has expressed to "repay the debt,"

"I and many others in my country owe to your country through the writings of your great librarian—Dr Ranganathan. I am sure you all know his work has influenced thought in Great Britain, particularly in classification and subject cataloguing; and it is not news to you that the *British national bibliography* is constructed on principles formulated by him." [10]

A J Wells again says:

"His theory of classification is at the very heart of Britain's newest undertaking in the field of librarianship." [11]

B C Vickery acknowledges Ranganathan's contribution in the following words:

"The major theoretical development of twentieth century classification have been most clearly formulated by S R Ranganathan." [12]

D J Foskett swears by Ranganathan [13]. Dr P Bourgeois, Director, National Library, Switzerland acknowledges Ranganathan's "profound understanding of international library problems."

12 LATEST WORKS

The Classification Research Group, London, have acknowledged the merits of Ranganathan's techniques and have designed a number of facted classifications. Not only that, the latest works on classification and cataloguing by B C Vickery [14], J Mills [15] and E J Coates [16] propound and interpret Ranganathan's ideas and techniques.

13 WORLD CONGRESS OF LIBRARIANS

The Third World Congress of Librarians and Documentalists was held in Brussels (Belgium) in September 1955 and Dr Ranganathan

presided over the sessions on Classification. The Conference accepted Dr Ranganathan's approach to documentation and adopted the following resolution :

"The FID recommends that a deeper and more extensive study should be made of the general theory of classification including Facet-Analysis and also their application to the documentation of the specific subjects . . . The scheme proposed by Dr Ranganathan will serve as the basic document."

14 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CLASSIFICATION

Besides the tributes and homage paid by specialists all over the world, an International Study Conference on Classification was held at Dorking (England) in May 1957, sponsored jointly by FID, ASLIB, London School of Librarianship, and Classification Research Group, London. This Conference was convened to study Ranganathan's ideas on classification. The conveners stated :

"This Conference will be a development of all Dr Ranganathan's work in the last twenty years and it will be a means of spreading interest in his work and appreciation of it."

141 FACET ANALYSIS ACCEPTED

Dr Ranganathan was invited to deliver the opening address ; and what was the main decision of the Conference ? Acceptance of Facet-analysis as the basis of classification !

2 Creative Mind

Dr Ranganathan's contribution to the various branches of library science are original and immense. S Das Gupta till recently Librarian, Delhi University in his Presidential Address to the 12th Bengal Library Conference held in 1960, stated :

"The person who among our contemporaries has done the most sustained and logical thinking on these (Library) problems is Ranganathan. He is important because he is not a purveyor of second hand ideas, nor imitative. He is original, creative and above all practical. His approach to library problems is integral and not fragmentary." [17]

21 CREATIVE WORK

Dr Ranganathan is the most prolific writer in library science. He is an author of 50 standard works, nearly 1000 articles and scores of library development plans. Besides, he was the first to draft a Model Library Act. It was published in 1930 [17] and was later accepted by the Indian Library Association in its Conference in 1942. He has drafted library bills for almost all the States of India though only Madras and Hyderabad (of before 1956) could claim the honour of having passed them into Library Acts in 1948 and 1955 respectively. The plan for the establishment of a National Central Library and the draft Union Library Bill, drafted by him as a member of the National Library

Committee, was generally approved by the Committee in 1949. Though not yet implemented, they are still available for the country.

While delivering the Presidential Address at the All India Library Conference in 1956, S Bashiruddin, Librarian and Head of the Department of Library Science, Muslim University, Aligarh stated :

"By his ascetic devotion to the cause of librarianship in general and in India in particular, Dr Ranganathan has placed us under a debt of everlasting gratitude... He is a savant—*Guru* of olden days. He has inspired generations of librarians by his selfless application to the cause he espoused." [18]

3 Recognition by International and National Organizations

On 18 September 1957, FID honoured Dr Ranganathan by electing him unanimously an Honorary Member—a distinction which has been given to only six persons in the entire history of FID during its 67 years of existence. This unique honour was given,

"In commemoration of his many important contributions to library science and his creation of the Colon Classification as well as his multiple activities in promoting the intellectual and cultural co-operation between the Eastern and Western World."

The (British) Library Association honoured him by electing him a Vice President for life in 1958.

31 WORLD LIBRARIAN

Dr Ranganathan, therefore, belongs to the World. In fact, the Cataloguing and Classification Section (RTSD) of the American Library Association has expressed this very sentiment in the following terms :

"Ranganathan—Librarian to the World"

His "ideas are universal", is again a statement of the American Library Association. The biggest and the most powerful Library organisation in the World, is voicing the feelings of the library profession of the entire Globe, which knows no barrier.

4 Chief Contributions

Ranganathan's chief contributions are the Five Laws of Library Science, Facet-analysis, Phase-analysis, Zone-analysis, Octave notation, Group notation, Seminal mnemonics, Fundamental categories, Canons of classification, Principles of Helpful sequence, Postulational approach, and several Devices in classification; the first and the only complete code for Classified Catalogue, Chain Procedure, Canons of cataloguing; Three Card System for periodicals, Library Law and Library System, in organisation etc; Depth classification and Feature headings in Documentation; and standardization of library techniques and of buildings, fittings and furniture.

41 DISTINCTION IN LIBRARY EDUCATION

Above all, India can boast of being the only country in the Commonwealth for imparting education at the Master's Degree and Doctorate level since 1947 at the University of Delhi and now also at the University of Madras—all due to the contributions and efforts of Dr Ranganathan. The first Endowed Chair in Library Science in India, and perhaps in the World outside the United States, has also been established by the donation of the life's earnings of Dr Ranganathan.

5 Great Teacher

The library profession in India in particular and in the World in general, is indebted to this genius for all that he has done to library profession during the last 30 years. He was the first to institute full time Diploma and Degree Courses in Library Science at the university level in India in 1931 and 1947 respectively.

He has been a teacher in library science since 1929 and has been even the first Professor of the subject in our country. His method of teaching the subject is unique and that is why all his students become his ardent disciples and many of them get wedded to a life-long pursuit of library science or an ardent devotion to the spread of library service.

6 First Move for the Festschrift

To pay homage to the unique contributions of this Master-Architect in the domain of Library Science, the author of this paper started with a move at the All India Library Conference at Indore in 1951 for presenting a Festschrift to Dr Ranganathan on completing his 60th year in 1952. The move received a favourable response from librarians; but on my return from Indore, I got a strong rebuff at the hands of the Master for having started this idea; and I was forced to drop it.

7 Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science

However, the inner urge continued to simmer in my mind and in order that Dr Ranganathan may not again disapprove of our efforts, it was decided to create an Endowment for Library Science in his name. His students in Delhi and outside joined hands together and established the Ranganathan Endowment for Library Science in 1951, with the author of this paper as the Secretary and S Das Gupta, University Librarian, Delhi as the Chairman. The idea was to institute Gold Medals in Library Science in library schools according to the wishes of Dr Ranganathan. Soon the students of Ranganathan contributed, some of them even one month's salary. Four thousand rupees were immediately collected. In 1957, it was decided by the Endowment Committee to utilise the money for publications work and start a Series—Ranganathan Series in Library Science.

In April 1961, it was made the nucleus for an Endowment for a periodical course of lectures on the results of current research in library

science and their publication. They will be called after the name of his wife as Sarada Ranganathan Lectures in Library Science.

8 Jubilee Volume

The urge for the Festschrift was again revived in 1958, when it was decided to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the Colon Classification—the most outstanding contribution of Dr Ranganathan. In 1959, under the auspices of the Delhi Library Association, it was also decided to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of his second outstanding contribution—Classified Catalogue Code. The Jubilee Volume was to be presented to Dr Ranganathan at a Conference in Delhi in 1959.

The author of this paper, who had by that time become a Reader in Library Science at the University of Delhi, invited contributions from specialists and library scientists in and outside India and received a number of them and felicitations. But as luck would have it, the bag containing all these papers was lost, never to be traced again. The idea was, therefore, dropped. All felt sad except Dr Ranganathan who saw the mysterious hand of God in it. Undaunted, however, an attempt was made to get the duplicate copies of the papers etc but not with much success.

91 Festschrift Planned

The inner urge could not be suppressed for long. Having shifted to Banaras, the author of this paper organised the All U P Library Conference in Varanasi in December 1960. Soon after the Conference, it was decided to celebrate the birthday of Dr Ranganathan and present a Festschrift to him. Librarians in India were consulted and every one expressed the desire to proceed with it. Fortunately, a tour to Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi in February-March 1961, gave it a concrete shape. It was proposed to form a Committee and present the Festschrift to Dr Ranganathan in August 1962 when he would be completing his 70th year.

92 International Committee

An International Committee has been formed to celebrate this event with Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Speaker, Lok Sabha (India) as the Chairman and the author of this paper as the Secretary. Specialists from several countries have consented to be the members of the Committee and help in this project. The Central Office of the Committee is housed in the Central Library, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi-5 (India). The Ranganathan Commemoration Volume Committee, as it is called, consists of the following members and the list is being added to :

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|--|---------------|
| BASHIRUDDIN S | : | Librarian & Head of the Department of Library Science, Muslim University, Aligarh and President, U P Library Association | (India) |
| BHATIA Sant Ram | : | Editor, the <i>Indian Librarian</i> , Jullundur | (India) |
| BOURGEOIS P | : | Director, National Library, Bern | (Switzerland) |
| BREYCHA-VANTHIER A | : | Chief Librarian, United Nations Library, Geneva | (UN) |

- CHILDS James B : Specialist on Government Publications and Cataloguing, Library of Congress, Washington (USA)
- CLAPP Verner W : President, Council on Library Resources, Inc, Washington (USA)
- COBLANS H : International Federation for Documentation, Cern, Geneva (FID)
- DALTON Jack : Dean, School of Library Service, Columbia University, New York (USA)
- DAS GUPTA S : Administrative Officer, Kurukshetra University Formerly Librarian and Head of the Department of Library Science, University of Delhi (India)
- DUTTA T C : President, Bengal Library Association, Calcutta (India)
- FOSKETT D J : Librarian, Institute of Education, London University, London (UK)
- GARDE P K : Librarian, ECAFE, Bangkok, (United Nations)
- GHOSH G B : Librarian, Geological Survey of India and General Secretary, IASLIC, Calcutta (India)
- GREYBE Jean : Director, Council of Scientific and Industrial, Research Library, Pretoria (South Africa)
- KESVAN B S : Librarian, National Library, Calcutta (India)
- KILDAL Arne : Inspector of Libraries, Oslo (Norway)
- KIPP Laurence J : Associate Librarian, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, Boston (USA)
- LLOYD Geoffrey A : British Standards Institution, London (UK)
- LUBETZKY Seymour : Professor of Library Science, University of California, New York (USA)
- MARSHALL D N : Librarian, Bombay University, Bombay (India)
- MORTON Elizabeth H : Executive Secretary, Canadian Library Association, Ottawa (Canada)
- MULLEROTT M : Assistant Director, Bavarian State Library, Munich (W Germany)
- NARAYAN RAO K : President, Andhra Pradesh Library Association, Patamata (India)
- NUR ELAHI : Librarian, Punjab Public Library, Lahore (Pakistan)
- PARKHI R S : 13 Gymkhana Club, Poona (India)
- PURANIK K D : Curator of Libraries, Maharashtra State, Bombay (India)
- PARTHASARATHY S : Head, INSDOC, New Delhi (India)
- PETERSON E N : Head, Libraries Division, UNESCO, Paris (Unesco)
- POLEMAN Horace I : Chief, Orientalia Division, Library of Congress, Washington (USA)
- RAMASWAMY AIYER : Ex-Vice Chancellor, Anamalai University, C P; Anamalai Nagar (India)
- RAO B V R : Librarian, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (India)
- SHARMA J S : Librarian, Punjab University, Chandigarh and President, Punjab Library Association (India)
- SHUKLA C P : Librarian, Baroda University, Baroda (India)
- SHERA Jesse H : Dean, School of Library Science, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio (USA)
- SIVARAMAN K M : Secretary, Madras Library Association, Madras (India)
- VASISHT Shanta : President, Delhi Library Association, Delhi (India)
- VICKERY B C : Librarian, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, London (UK)

WORSELY E : Librarian, Bulawayo Public Library and Secretary,
Library Association of Rhodesia & Nyasaland (*Rhodesia*)

93 Festschrift

Several contributions to the Festschrift have been received. The outstanding among them are as under :

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|--------------------------------|--|-------|
| ABDUL RAHMAN | : Dr. Ranganathan—The study of a multifaceted genius. | 11 p. |
| CHILDS James B | : Corporate author entry as regards the German Federal Republic. | 14 p. |
| COATES E J | : Classification scheme of the British Catalogue of Music. | 5 p. |
| CORDONNIER G | : Optimisation de l'organisation documentaire. | 34 p. |
| CROSSLEY C A | : Contributions of Ranganathan to librarianship. | 80 p. |
| DATTA B K | : Ancient Indian University Library. | 3 p. |
| DONKER DUYVIS | : Jubilee of the creator of the Colon Classification. | 6 p. |
| EATON Thelma | : Effect of Colon Classification on the teaching of classification in American Library schools. | 8 p. |
| FOSKETT D J | : Comments of Fundamental Categories in document classification. | 5 p. |
| GRAY Margaret | : Bookmobile service in Hawaii. | 16 p. |
| GUHA B | : Dr Ranganathan as a teacher of library science. | 6 p. |
| HAKAM SINGH | : Dr Ranganathan and library science. | 11 p. |
| HINGWE K S | : Dr Ranganathan's contribution to the Library World. | 5 p. |
| KAUL Jainath & GURCHARAN SINGH | : Dr Ranganathan and standards for documentation. | 9 p. |
| KAULA Asha | : Ranganathan—A select bibliography. | 12 p. |
| KAULA P N | : History of the Colon Classification. | 11 p. |
| KAULA P N | : Dr Ranganathan as I know him. | 18 p. |
| KATO Shunko | : Cataloguing and classification of books in Japan. | 8 p. |
| KYLE Barbra | : Few ideas on Dr Ranganathan's personality. | 4 p. |
| LANGRIDGE Derek | : Classification of enterprise activities. | 42 p. |
| MAJUMDAR H K | : Librarianship—A science or an art. | 3 p. |
| MELTON Jessica S | : Note on the compatibility of two information systems Colon Classification and Western Reserve University (enclosed telegraphic abstracts) and the feasibility of interchanging their notation. | 17 p. |

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|------------------------------------|---|-------|
| MISRA Jatadhari | : My thoughts on Colon. | 3 p. |
| MORI Koichi T | : Simplified practice of cataloguing. | 13 p. |
| MULLEROTT Martin | : Subject functions of the author-title catalogue and some thoughts on the relations between author and subject catalogues. | 4 p. |
| MUTHIAH V S | : Dr Ranganathan as a public speaker. | 2 p. |
| MAKAMURA Hastsuo | : Problems in search of common bases in cataloguing. | 12 p. |
| NEBLAMEGHAN A | : Indexing physical chemical properties of antibiotic substances. | 8 p. |
| PALMER B I | : A problem in communication. | 7 p. |
| PARKHI R S | : Colon Classification—The National Scheme of classification for India. | 4 p. |
| PASSI N N | : Subject indexing and Dr Ranganathan. | 13 p. |
| PRASAD Brij Nandan | : A word of tribute. | 2 p. |
| RAJGOPALAN T S | : India's contribution to the International Federation for Documentation. | 15 p. |
| RUCKERT Ernest | : Eine zwischerformdes systematische and schla-gwortkataloges. | 5 p. |
| SAXENA R S | : India's contribution to library science. | 9 p. |
| SHARMA H D | : Dr Ranganathan—the man and his work. | 4 p. |
| SHAW Ralph | : Classification. | 6 p. |
| SHERA Jesse H and PERRY James W | : Changing concept of classification—Philosophical and educational implications. | 17 p. |
| SOHLA Santosh M | : Dr Ranganathan as I understand him. | 5 p. |
| SHUKLA Dhirajlal N | : Scientific management of libraries. | 2 p. |
| SIVARAMAN K M | : Library legislation. | 10 p. |
| SOLOMON A G | : What is a Library ? | 9 p. |
| SUBHA RAO C V | : Diary leaves a float. | 4 p. |
| SWAMINATHAN A | : Libraries in India—Yesterday and to-day. | 11 p. |
| TAUBER Maurice F | : Dr Ranganathan and proposal for co operative cataloguing. | 5 p. |
| THILIAINAYAGAM V | : Madras State Bibliography. | 4 p. |
| VICKERY B C | : Felicitations to Dr Ranganathan. | 13 p. |
| VYAS H K | : Pioneer trustee of library movement in India. | 3 p. |

Many more contributions have yet to come. Thus the Commemoration Volume would be unique in contents and coverage.

931 PUBLICATION OF THE FESTSCHRIFT

Messrs Asia Publishing House—a leading publishing concern in India—have consented to publish the Festschrift. To release the Volume

in time, the manuscript has to be made ready and given to them by the end of August at the latest. Contributions so far received have been edited and fair copied, so that it may be possible to finalise the press-copy in time.

932 REQUEST FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Librarians in India and outside are again requested to send their contributions by *31 July* (for India) and the necessary later date for other countries. The contributions may be on any aspect of library science or relating to Dr Ranganathan. It is the wish of the Committee to give space in the Festschrift to new voices in the profession.

96 Appeal for Donations

To celebrate this event in several ways, it is the intention of the Committee to institute Gold Medals in Library Science at several internationally recognised Schools of Library Science. To publish the Festschrift and to organise the celebrations, besides instituting Gold Medals in Library Science, a large amount of money will be required. Therefore, generous donations are solicited from one and all in the profession and the lovers of libraries. An appeal for donations is made through this paper for contributing generously to the Committee Fund. This is an occasion when the library profession in particular and lovers of libraries in general, can repay the debt to Dr Ranganathan who has given his all including the savings from his life's earnings to the library profession.

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 held at Calcutta in 1956. P 5.
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E [Article]

STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

A S TAYAL

[States the meaning of Standardization and its importance. Points out the methods of identification and the working of standardization bodies at various levels. Evaluates the problems in classification and cataloguing of standards and lists the national standards bodies.]

0 Introduction

Since long, it has been recognized that standards are fundamental for many aspects of modern life, including development of commerce, industrial technology and science. Today, thousands of standards are widely used by scientists, research workers, engineers, manufacturers, contractors and consumers. Standards and specifications have come to occupy an important place among scientific and technical literature, and addition of them to any technical library has also become essential. Some time they create problems for librarians, because there is not only one organization, national or international, responsible for issuing standards, but there are numerous organizations all over the world. The standards are generally known by their designation numbers. To make effective use of them and to arrange them properly in a library, it is necessary to know, what they are ; how they are identified ; and which are the organizations for standardization ?

1 Standardization

Standardization is a process by which limitations are imposed by common agreement and co-operation on quality, size, shape of industrial products etc. Although a number of definitions of "Standards and Specifications" have been proposed, but the following are worthy of mention :

Standards—"Standards are documents which are formulated by agreement, authority, or custom of sponsors, to define a product,

material, process, or procedure, quality, construction, operating characteristics, performance, nomenclature, and other like facts."

Specifications—"Specifications are generally purchase documents that contain description of technical requirement for a product, material, process, or service, which are desired to meet purchaser's particular needs. They apply to specific users or industries."

11 Standardization in a Library

When we use the term 'standard' in a library, it covers publications that include specifications, codes of practice, recommendations, rules of sampling and inspection, test methods, nomenclatures, etc. These publications may consist of a few lines or a single sheet or a booklet of a few pages.

2 Identification

Standards are chiefly identified by their designation numbers or marks assigned by their issuing authorities, which include the abbreviation for the standards organization, subject mark if any, serial number and the year of approval or revision.

EXAMPLES :

- 1 "IS : 223-1950"—(a) the first two letters 'IS' represent the issuing authority—Indian Standards Institution ;
(b) the figure '223' is serial number ;
(c) the last figure '1950' denotes the year of approval.
- 2 "ASA B18.5 : 1952"—(a) first three letters 'ASA' represent the issuing body American Standards Association ;
(b) the letter 'B' stands for subject Mechanical Engineering, while the sub-division 'B18' denotes Bolts and Nuts and further '5' is a serial number ;
(c) the last figure '1952' denotes the year of approval.

3 Standardization Bodies

There are many technical organizations, government, semi-government, autonomous and private, responsible for standardization work. They prepare and publish standards in consultation with the various interests concerned. For the convenience of arrangement of standards in library, these organizations may be divided into four categories : (1) International bodies ; (2) National bodies ; (3) Governmental bodies ; and (4) Other organizations.

31 INTERNATIONAL BODIES

Their main objects are to promote the standardization work on international level and develop mutual co-operation among the national bodies. The following are some of important international standards bodies :

- 1 International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

- 2 International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)
- 3 International Commission on Rules for the Approval of Electrical Equipment (CEE).

32 NATIONAL BODIES

Most of the countries have established their national bodies for standardization. They prepare and publish standards on national basis in order to promote industry and commerce. National bodies also represent their countries in International Organization for Standardization. (For list of national bodies *see* Appendix).

33 GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

In some countries governments are also responsible for standardization and issuing of specifications. Specifications issued by government departments are intended primarily for purchase of materials and terms of conditions in construction work. Among the government bodies, the following are most prominent in the field :

Canada Canadian Government Specifications Board

India Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals ;
Ministry of Railways ; and
Ministry of Defence

U K Ministry of Supply ; and
Ministry of Defence

U S A National Bureau of Standards ;
Federal Supply Service ; and
Department of Defence

34 OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

They include technical societies, trade or professional associations, research institutions and consumer's organizations. It would not be feasible to list here all the organizations. However, the following are some of the well known ones :

Germany Verband Deutscher Electrotechniker (VDE)

Switzerland Association Suisse des Electriciens

U K Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders

U S A American Petroleum Institute ;
American Society of Mechanical Engineers ;
American Society for Testing Materials ;
Electronic Industries Association ;
National Electrical Manufacturers Association ; and
Society of Automotive Engineers.

4 Sources

The main sources of information on standards published, are catalogues and official journals of the standardizing bodies. These publications may be procured through the respective national standards bodies. The *ISI Bulletin* of the Indian Standards Institution gives a list of standards which its library acquires from time to time.

5 Technical Work

51 CLASSIFICATION

Similar to other publications in the library, the standards should also be classified and catalogued. The scheme of classification to be adopted in a library depends upon the individual preferences and its helpfulness. As such it would be difficult to suggest a particular scheme of classification. Of the 49 national standards bodies, about 30 have adopted Universal Decimal Classification scheme for classifying their standards.

It is suggested that standards may be arranged on the shelves countrywise, and under each country in the following sequence :

- 1 National standards ;
- 2 Standards issued by the government departments ; and
- 3 Standards of other organizations.

Standards of each issuing body should be arranged in the order of their designation numbers.

52 CATALOGUING

As cataloguing plays a vital role in picking out standards on a specific subject requested for, it is necessary that, in whatever form the catalogue is kept, the information given on the card should show the designation number of the standard which alone will reveal the placement of the standard on the shelf.

It is hoped that the information given here would prove of value and interest to the librarians and other users of standards.

53 APPENDIX

NATIONAL STANDARD BODIES

Abbreviations adopted for designation number of standards are given in brackets against each organization.

| | |
|-----------|---|
| ALBANIA | Bureau de Standardization |
| ARGENTINA | Instituto Argentino de Racionalizacion de Materiales (IRAM) |
| AUSTRALIA | Standards Association of Australia (AS) |
| AUSTRIA | Oesterreichischer Normenausschuss (ONORM) |
| BELGIUM | Institut Belge de Normalisation (NBN) |
| BRAZIL | Associacao Brasileira do Normas Tecnicas (ABNT) |

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| BULGARIA | Comité Supérieur de Normalisation de la République Populaire de Bulgarie (BDS) |
| BURMA | Union of Burma Applied Research Institute |
| CANADA | Canadian Standards Association (CSA) |
| CEYLON | Standards Advisory Council, Dept of Industries (CS) |
| CHILE | Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Tecnológicas Normalización (INDITECNOR) |
| CHINA (Taiwan) | National Bureau of Standards |
| COLOMBIA | Universidad Industrial de Santander (UNCO) |
| CZECHOSLOVAKIA | Úrad pro Normalisaci (CSN) |
| DENMARK | Dansk Standardiseringsraad (DS) |
| EGYPT | Egyptian Organisation for Standardization (EOS) |
| FINLAND | Suomen Standardisoimisliitto (SFS) |
| FRANCE | Association Française de Normalisation (NF) |
| GERMANY (West) | Deutscher Normenausschuss (DIN) |
| GERMANY (East) | Amt für Standardisierung der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik |
| GREECE | Comite Hellenique de Normalisation Aupres de la Chambre Technique de Grece (ENO) |
| HUNGARY | Office Hongrois de Normalisation (MSZ) |
| INDIA | Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, New Delhi (IS) |
| INDONESIA | Dewan Normalisasi Indonesia (NI) |
| IRAN | Standards Organization of Iran |
| IRELAND | Institute for Industrial Research & Standards (I. S.) |
| ISRAEL | Standards Institution of Israel (SI) |
| ITALY | Ente Nazionale Italiano di Unificazione (UNI) |
| JAPAN | Japanese Industrial Standards Committee (JIS) |
| MEXICO | Director General de Normas, Secretaria de Industria Comercio (DGN) |
| NETHERLANDS | Stichting Nederlands Normalisatie-Instituut (NEN) |
| NEW ZEALAND | New Zealand Standards Institute (NZSS) |
| NORWAY | Norges Standardiserings-Forbund (NS) |
| PAKISTAN | Pakistan Standards Institution (PS) |
| POLAND | Polski Komitet Normalizacyjny (PN) |
| PORTUGAL | Reparticao de Normalizacao (NP) |
| RHODESIA & NYSALAND | Standards Association of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (RNS) |
| RUMANIA | Oficiul de Stat pentru Standarde (STAS) |
| SOUTH AFRICA | South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) |
| SPAIN | Instituto Nacional de Racionalizacion del Trabajo (UNE) |
| SWEDEN | Sveriges Standardiseringskommission (SIS) |
| SWITZERLAND | Association Suisse de Normalisation (SNV) |
| TURKEY | Türk Standartları Enstitüsü (TS) |
| UNITED KINGDOM | British Standards Institution (BS) |
| USA | American Standards Association (ASA) |
| USSR | Komitet Standartov (GOST) |
| URUGUAY | Instituto Uruguayo de Normas Técnicas (UNIT) |
| VENEZUELA | Conielon Venezolana de Normas Industriales (NORVEN) |
| YUGOSLAVIA | Jugoslovenski Zavod za Standardizaciju (JUS) |

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F [Article]

SURVEY OF LIBRARIES IN DELHI

A S TAYAL AND S R MITTAL

[States briefly the need and scope of a survey of libraries. Lists several reasons to assess why and how of a survey. Describes the steps taken by the Delhi Library Association in the past and at present to complete this survey.]

0 Introduction

Libraries exist for the dissemination of knowledge and information, and lead a nation to prosperity. India is passing through a period of planned change and the libraries also need to be oriented to contribute their share in this change. India needs a net work of libraries, but before this is done, a survey of libraries is to be carried out to obtain a picture of the existing libraries, and to decide the plan for future development, and at the same time to derive maximum use out of the existing libraries.

1 Scope of the Survey

The survey will make a study of the present position of libraries in Delhi, their organisation and administration; dates of establishment; systems of classification and cataloguing; conditions of membership; nature of co-operation with other libraries; the working hours; the staff position; finances, etc. The number of books, periodicals and other material; subjects of specialization; special services such as bibliographical, reproduction and translation, rendered by the libraries should be studied. The social and cultural activities and other extension programmes of public libraries; reading facilities for newspapers and periodicals provided at various Reading Rooms and Social Education Centres should also be reviewed.

2 Need for Library Survey

The following are the reasons why the need for such a survey arises :

- 1 Delhi, the capital city of India, has a number of libraries, but there is no source of information about them. The resources of the libraries should be widely known in order to make their best use. This is possible only when a directory of libraries is provided giving upto date information about them.

2 The Unesco Seminar on Library Development in South Asia held at Delhi in October 1960, in one of its resolutions and recommendations has suggested that state or provincial governments with the help of state or provincial library associations should carry on preliminary regional surveys of the library resources and statistics.

3 In The Third Five Year Plan, provision has been made for the programme of development of libraries and documentation facilities. Before making any plan for development of libraries and documentation facilities, it is essential to know the existing conditions of libraries, to find out the lines on which the development is to be made.

4 The National Central Reference Library was to be established in Delhi under the Second Five Year Plan, but this could not be done so far. In the absence of such a central agency, the proper cooperation among the libraries is not possible. This survey will enable the libraries to achieve a certain measure of cooperation among them by knowing the resources of each other better, and thus provide improved service to readers specially research workers and students.

3 Aims and Objects

The aims and objects of the survey may be summarised as below :

1 To review the present position of libraries in Delhi, established by various organisations such as government departments; academic institutions; learned societies; research institutes; social, cultural and private benevolent organisations;

2 To provide information about the Reading Rooms and Social Education Centres where reading facilities for newspapers and periodicals, etc are available and thus help the public to make greater use of these facilities;

3 To provide a key to the sources of information in a particular field of knowledge indicating the libraries which specialize in that field, and conditions on which the use of its resources can be made;

4 To present the statistical information about the libraries in Delhi;

5 To indicate the libraries where facilities for documentary reproduction, translation from foreign languages, bibliographical and documentation services etc are available; and

6 To help the members of library profession to know the libraries of the region and to provide them information about these libraries for their future professional development and to enable them to provide better reference service to readers.

4 Steps Taken by the Delhi Library Association

41 IN THE PAST

The survey of Delhi libraries is a long felt desire of the Association. Several attempts were made in the past to conduct the survey but for various reasons and want of finances, the survey could not be completed. The DLA also passed a resolution in its General Body meeting held in 1958, and approached the Union Ministry of Education to provide adequate grants for conducting the survey and publishing the report. The Ministry of Education had asked for a detailed plan of the survey which is going to be submitted shortly.

42 AT PRESENT

In 1960, the DLA set up a sub-committee consisting of Shri S R Mittal, Librarian, National Institute of Basic Education, and Shri A S Tayal, of the Indian Standards Institution, to Complete this work.

The sub-committee has already completed the preliminary work and addressed a questionnaire a fresh to all libraries. The libraries have cooperated in this task, and it is hoped that those who have not so far replied to the questionnaire will do so in the interests of the library profession. Delhi must have a survey of libraries for the educational, scientific and cultural advancement of the people of this Union Territory.

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G [*Report*]

DELHI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CERTIFICATE IN LIBRARY SCIENCE*

[Records the Report of the Director, School of library Science, Delhi Library Association for 1960. States the genesis, development and policy of admission to the Course.]

O Genesis

The Delhi Library Association had almost since its inception in 1953 been alive to the necessity of providing suitable training facilities in Library Science and consequently enable local libraries particularly the School Libraries and the Public Libraries in Delhi to have properly trained personnel on their staff. The preliminary Survey of Delhi Libraries undertaken in 1953 only revealed the urgency to make a beginning

* Report of the Director, School of Library Science, DLA.

in that direction. The Association, therefore, appointed a Sub-committee for this purpose with Kumari Shanta Vashisht as the Chairman, and on the recommendation of this Sub-committee passed a resolution to establish a School of Library Science.

1 Administrative Committee

It was a very wise decision of the Association to put the School in charge of an Administrative Committee to secure the cooperation of eminent librarians from Delhi and also representatives of Union Ministry of Education and Delhi Administration as also the Delhi University and Jamia Millia, in the conduct of the Course to be run by the School. It was decided to start an evening course for a period of *ten months* preparing candidates for the Certificate in Library Science to be awarded by the Association.

2 Number of Candidates

The first course was started in 1955 with only 21 students who were selected out of a total of 83 applications received that year for admission. Since then, the number of applicants seeking admission to this course has increased rapidly year after year. The number of applications received for the course about to start now, was 715. Quite naturally, therefore, the number of candidates to be admitted to the course had to be increased year after year in spite of the limitation of accommodation and staff. This number has now been raised to 36.

3 Sixth Course

The Sixth Course which has just been finished needs to be mentioned specially. As many as 365 applications were received and 35 candidates were admitted. These figures in themselves may not mean more than the increased popularity of our course. However, on analysing the educational qualifications of the applicants, it was discovered that several of them were graduates holding various degrees such as M A, B Sc, B A, B Com, etc. Moreover, 180 of these 365 applicants were, actually working in some libraries. These facts have forced the Administrative Committee to give serious thought to the possibility of introducing additional classes to accommodate more and more persons who require immediate training. It is possible, therefore, that the Association may in the near future widen the scope of its training activity, so that every person working in a local library may get an opportunity to equip himself with the necessary professional qualifications.

4 Policy of Admission

In view of the large number of applicants for admission to this Course, selection has always presented a problem. The Administrative Committee, therefore, established certain criteria so that different groups

of applicants could be considered separately on their merits. The criteria established have been as follows :—

- 1 Candidates deputed by libraries and other institutions ;
- 2 Matriculates with experience of 3 years or more in a library of a recognised institution ;
- 3 Graduates and post-graduates with experience of one or more years in a library of a recognised institution ; and
- 4 Ist Class matriculates or graduates without full period of experience mentioned above.

As all the candidates were selected after personal interviews, the candidates' aptitude for the profession as assessed in the interview, was an important element in the process of selection.

5 Results

Of the 34 candidates selected for admission in 1960, 27 were matriculates working in school libraries and the remaining graduates and double-graduates. The policy for admission has generally been to provide for a larger number of under-graduates. The results of the Annual Examination held in the last week of November 1960 are as follows :—

| | | | |
|-------------|----|--------------|----|
| I Division | 2 | III Division | 12 |
| II Division | 14 | Failures | 5 |

6 Medium of Instruction

The medium of instruction being English, it is noticed that the candidates admitted to this course find it difficult to express in English, however well they may have understood the subject. This has induced the Committee to consider the possibility of providing an option to the students to answer in Hindi, if they prefer.

7 Past Students

From 1955 until today, as many as 220 students have received the Certificate in Library Science. These Certificate holders have been employed in almost all types of libraries. Their employment statistics is as follows :—

| | | | |
|--|----|-----------------------------|----|
| 1 Ministries and attached offices of the Government of India | 35 | 5 College libraries | 12 |
| 2 Parliament Library | 5 | 6 Public libraries | 6 |
| 3 Judiciary (Libraries of High Court and Supreme Court) | 2 | 7 Business libraries | 4 |
| 4 School libraries | 22 | 8 Foreign Embassy libraries | 6 |
| | | 9 Film libraries | 1 |

8 Recognition

The Delhi Administration has very kindly accorded recognition to this Certificate and as our students are employed in various libraries of the Ministries and attached offices of the Government of India, it is only proper to expect recognition for our Course from the Government of India in particular the Ministry of Education, which deals with the subject of Libraries and their development.

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H [Notes & News]

NOTES AND NEWS

1 Symposium on Cataloguing and Indian names

At the All U P Library Conference held at Varanasi from 25 to 28 December 1961, several Resolutions were passed (*see* V 3, N 4, P 178) which were forwarded to the Organising Committee, International Conference on Cataloguing Principles on 3 February 1961 for their consideration.

The Assistant Executive Secretary of the Conference has stated in his letter dated 29 March 1961 as under :

"We are glad to have a note of the Resolutions passed at the All U P Library Conference held in December 1960 and to assure you that these will be given full consideration by the Organising Committee.

"We would also assure you that Dr Ranganathan's *Classified catalogue code with additional rules for Dictionary catalogue code* was not intentionally omitted from the list which we published in our *Bulletin* No. 6 October 1960. A copy of this was not held in our office collection at the time, although in common with other very important codes, it is readily available for our use in the National Central Library, our host, and at the Library Association Headquarters next door. The Organising Committee is very much aware of Dr Ranganathan's great contribution to the thought on cataloguing problems.

"We regret that the fact that we possess a copy of the Indian Standard for *Glossary of cataloguing terms* has not, by an oversight, been mentioned in our *Bulletin*. We can assure you that we place a considerable amount of importance on this Standard and it is being taken into account in the studies in this field which are being undertaken now in preparation for the Conference".

It is gratifying indeed that India's contribution to Library Catalogue is given serious consideration at the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles.

2 U G C Committee on Library Science

The University Grants Commission has appointed a Review Committee on Library Science with Dr S R Ranganathan as the Chairman, to examine the facilities for teaching and research in Library Science in various universities in India. The other members of the Committee are as under :

- 1 Shri S Bashiruddin, Librarian and Head of the Department of Library Science, Muslim University, Aligarh,
- 2 Dr C P Shukla, Librarian and Head of the Department of Library Science, Baroda University, Baroda.
- 3 Shri K A Isaac, Librarian, Travancore University, Trivandram ; and
- 4 Shri P N Kaula, Librarian and Head of the Department of Library Science, B H U, Varanasi.

There are at present a dozen universities conducting training courses in library science leading to a Certificate in Library Science, Diploma in Library Science, Bachelor of Library Science, Master of Library Science and Doctorate in Library Science,

3 Indian Standards Convention

The Sixth Indian Standard Convention will be held at Kanpur from 25 to 31 December 1961. There will be 9 Technical Sessions. Session-7 will be on Housing and Preservation of Documents. It will aim at analysing the impact of Open Access on design of library buildings and furniture and protection of the physique of archives and manuscripts. The following topics have been suggested for inviting papers :

- 1 Factors influencing the deterioration of documents and appropriate safeguards ;
- 2 Renovation of old documents and preservation of archives ;
- 3 Care of new manuscripts and archives ;
- 4 Air conditioning or dehumidification ;
- 5 Circulation in library building ;
- 6 Primary dimensions ;
- 7 Compact shelving and book racks ;
- 8 Counter and control design ;
- 9 Illumination and colour schemes ;
- 10 Reinforced library binding ; and
- 11 Material not to be bound.

The papers should be original and have direct bearing on some aspect of standardization work. The last date for submission of papers to Shri V P Vij, Secretary of S-7 is 15 August 1961, which should be sent to him at the ISI, 9 Mathura Road, New Delhi. The synopsis of papers should reach him by 15 July 1961.

4 Banaras Hindu University Library

The Sayaji Rao Gaekwad Library, B H U, will be reorganised on the latest techniques of Library Science. The library is the biggest

University Library in India and is next only to the National Library in the country. It has got a collection of 4,10,000 volumes. Over 1,00,000 volumes constitute the Gift Collection which contains rare books donated by gifted minds in the country. The reorganisation work has been started from the third week of April and will continue till the whole library is reorganised.

The library will construct 64 research cubicles, a flexible counter for photo-charging method, separate stacks behind the present building, and a gallery of periodicals racks. A microfilm apparatus, consisting of a microfilm camera, a microfilm reader and a photo charging machine has been purchased by the library. The University Grants Commission has sanctioned funds for these constructions and also for additional staff.

5 Sanskrit University Library

The Sanskrit University Library, Varanasi has started reorganising the library on the latest techniques of Library Science. The entire collection of the library will be classified according to the Colon Classification and catalogued according to the Classified Catalogue Code. The Library is the richest library in the country with regard to Sanskrit manuscripts. It has over 1,00,000 manuscripts mostly in Sanskrit.

6 Indian Librarians in USA

Under the Indian Wheat Loan Programme, the University Librarians in India were invited to U S A for a study tour of 5 months. The last batch of such librarians was in the United States from October 1960 to April 1961. These librarians consisted of the following :

- 1 Shri K A Iesac, Librarian, Kerala University, Trivandram.
- 2 Shri M L Kaul, Assistant Librarian, Jammu & Kashmir University, Srinagar.
- 3 Kumari V K Khandwala, Librarian, S N D T Women's University, Bombay.
- 4 Shri B P Misra, Assistant Librarian, Patna University, Patna.
- 5 Shri V Durairajan, Deputy Librarian, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar.

7 Refresher Course in Library Science

The Varanasi Branch of the U P Library Association has decided to conduct a two-month Refresher Course in Library Science from 1 May 1961. The Course is intended to train trained librarians in the latest techniques of library science. The staff of the B H U Library, Sanskrit University Library and several college, public and school libraries are joining the course. The Director of the Course is Shri P N Kaula.

8 Library Development in India

At the invitation of the Aligarh Muslim University, Shri P N Kaula delivered two extension lectures on 'Library development in India' on 11 and 12 February 1961 in the Maulana Azad Library, Aligarh.

Shri Kaula also delivered a lecture on 'Recent developments in library classification' under the auspices of the Department of Library Science, Aligarh University. His lecture on 11 February was also attended by the students and staff of the Department of Library Science, Vikram University, Ujjain. Shri Kaula stressed the need for the development of libraries and criticised the half-hearted policy of the Government in this regard. He appealed to the friends of libraries to urge upon the Government to create a net-work of libraries for the dissemination of knowledge, communication of ideas, advancement of learning, and promotion of research.

Shri Kaula pointed out that India had achieved a top position in Library Science in spite of the little development in libraries. He also explained some of the latest devices in classification and cataloguing.

9 Grants to Libraries

During 1958-59, a total grant of Rs 1,13,800 was given to 220 Public libraries in U P. The Aminuddaula Public Library, Lucknow, and the Public Library Allahabad, were paid maintenance grants amounting to Rs 17,000 and Rs 21,800 respectively. A non-recurring grant of Rs 3,000 was sanctioned to the Aminuddaula Public Library for binding of books and periodicals and of Rs 10,000 to the Public Library, Allahabad for construction of a new wing.

10 School of Library Science, D L A

The Seventh Session of the Certificate Course in Library Science was inaugurated by Shri R K Kapoor, Deputy Educational Advisor, Ministry of Education, New Delhi on 9 February 1961, at the Hardinge Municipal Public Library, Delhi. Kumari Shanta Vashist, M P, President of the Association, presided. Shri N M Ketkar, Director of the School, presented his report for 1960. The report has been published elsewhere in this issue.

11 U P Library Association

The U P Library Association has adopted a new constitution which has made all the District Library Associations as its branches. Accordingly, Branch Library Associations have been created at Lucknow, Moradabad, Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi with one constitution approved by the U P Library Association.

The Association has also appointed a Board of Studies to conduct a Certificate Course in Library Science at various centres under the auspices of the Association. The Board of Studies drafted the syllabus in its meeting held at Kanpur on 16 April 1961. According to this syllabus, training courses will be started at Lucknow, Allahabad and Varanasi.

12 Allahabad Library Association

The fifth annual meeting of the Allahabad Library Association was held on 5 February 1961. Shri P N Kaula was invited to inaugurate the function which was presided over by Shri Balkrishna Rao, Mayor, Allahabad Corporation.

Shri Kaula also distributed Certificates to the successful candidates of the short term Library Science Course conducted by the Association.

Shri Kaula stated that library was the only recognised agency for universal and perpetual self-education. He said that Dr Ranganathan had brought a revolution in the field of Library Science by inventing new techniques and devices which have been tested by library-scientists all over the world. He criticised the Government in not following a dynamic policy for library development in the country. He appealed to the Mayor to use his influence to improve library service for the citizens of Allahabad. Shri Balkrishna Rao, Mayor, stated that he was convinced about the utility of a library and would try his best to improve the condition of libraries in the city. Shri B K Trivedi, Deputy Librarian, Allahabad University, and President of the Association, introduced the chief guests and Shri D P Shastri, Librarian, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan gave a brief report of the Association. Shri R C Srivastava, Secretary of the Association presented his report of the previous year which was adopted. The Association then passed a resolution to convert itself into a Branch of the U P Library Association.

13 MML Tandon

It is with profound sorrow that we announce the untimely death of Shri Man Mohan Lal Tandon, Officiating Director, Delhi Public Library, Delhi. Shri Tandon was a librarian of great promise and within a short period of 6 years in the Delhi Public Library, he was called upon to officiate as Director, the post which he was holding till his death.

Shri Tandon was Librarian of the Delhi Polytechnic before he joined Delhi Public Library as head of the Social Education Department in 1951. He conducted two Unesco Surveys on reading interests for adults and for children, For his full biographical note see *Library herald* V I, 1958-59.

14 German Book Exhibition

A German Book Exhibition was held in India at Bombay, Delhi Lucknow, Varanasi, Patna, Calcutta, Madras and Bangalore from March 1960 to April 1961. The Exhibition was organized by the German Publishers and Booksellers Association. 2,200 publications exhibited, were the sample of current German book production. About 200 books on India have been published in Germany and 125 of them were displayed at the Exhibition. These included books by Shri Aurobindo, Gandhiji, Shri Nehru and Dr Radhakrishnan. The Exhibition was organised at Varanasi in the upper gallery of the B H U Library Hall in the last week of January and was visited by about 2,000 persons. Dr S R Ranganathan's message was read at the exhibition.

15 International Committee on Bibliography

A new International Committee on Bibliography, Documentation and Terminology has been formed to advise the Director-General of Unesco. The Committee will meet in Paris from 25 to 29 September 1961.

16 International Conference on Cataloguing Principles

The International Conference on Cataloguing Principles will be held in Paris in October 1961. A Working Group on the Co-ordination of Cataloguing Principles has been functioning under the Chairmanship of Sir Frank Francis, Principal Librarian, British Museum. An organizing Committee has also been functioning with Mr A H Chaplin of British Museum and Mr M L Sickmann of Germany as Executive Secretaries. Papers for discussion have also been received and comments on them will be made by National Committee and other interested groups and specialists.

17 Library Service in U K

The British Government has appointed two working parties to study the technical implications of the recommendations of the Roberts Report on Library Service and the problems of inter-library co-operation. The Minister of Education (UK) had stated on 15 December 1960 that legislation would be drafted to shoulder the responsibility for the oversight of the public library service with power to appoint Advisory Councils for both England and Wales and public library authorities to discharge statutory duty to provide an efficient service.

18 Public Libraries to Pay Royalties to Authors

5% of the State subsidies to public libraries would be paid to authors in Finland through a legislation which will amount to 20,000 a year or an average of £ 50 a year to each author.

19 Annual Conference of A L A

The 80th Annual Conference of A L A will be held at Cleveland, Ohio from 9 to 15 July 1961. The theme of the conference will be "Libraries for All."

20 Book Post Reduced

From 1 July 1961, the Book Post rate to Canada will be reduced for each additional ounces.

21 Burning of Text Books

The California Education Department burnt 1,84,000 unused school textbooks. It stated that it had already made a bonfire of 6,50,000 books during the past 4 years and that another 9,70,000 books were going to be presented to fire. The burning of textbooks has made the Governor to intervene and stop it till an enquiry was made.

22 Collection of the Library of Congress

The total collection of the library of Congress till December 1960 was 3,89,95,221 volumes. This is divided as under :

| | | | |
|--|------------|------------------------------------|----------|
| <i>Pamphlets</i> | 120,75,447 | <i>Fine Prints reproduction</i> | 5,84,163 |
| <i>Manuscripts</i> | 165,31,145 | <i>Talking Books for Blind</i> | 4,45,877 |
| <i>Maps and views</i> | 25,63,362 | <i>Microfilm reels</i> | 1,90,533 |
| <i>Pieces of Music</i> | 20,49,723 | <i>Bound Volumes of Newspapers</i> | 1,67,654 |
| <i>Photographic negatives and prints</i> | 30,24,690 | <i>Phonograph records</i> | 1,09,376 |
| | | <i>Photostat etc</i> | 9,56,935 |

23 Libraries in Hawaii

Hawaii, the 50th state of U S A, consists of 7 islands and has public libraries hundred years old—publicly supported libraries for 50 years. It has a County Library Law based on that of California since 1921, but with a difference that each of the counties was to be served by a separate and independently administered county library all subsidised by the Territorial Government. Thus there are four almost completely autonomous library systems each serving its own county for one or more islands.

Necessary funds are obtained from the legislature by each by submitting annually its own budget. The system is successful and no part of Hawaii except Niihan is served by a Central Library, a branch, a station or a book mobile.

24 Library Service Act

Library Service Act was passed by the Senate in 1956. On 22 August 1960, the Senate passed the bill to extend the Library services Act for an additional five years and approved \$7,500,000 for this purpose. It also sanctioned \$1,369,000 as a supplemental appropriation for 1960.

25 Standard for State Libraries

A L A has received a grant of £ 45,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York to establish standards for state libraries.

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Statement about ‘LIBRARY HERALD’

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- 6 Name and address of : Delhi Library Association
individuals who own the
newspaper and partners
or shareholders holding
more than one per cent
of the total capital.

I, P N Kaula, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sd/ P N KAULA
Publisher

LIBRARY HERALD

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